

Carbondale News.

PERSIA OF TODAY.

Rev. J. W. Abraham's Lecture at the Baptist Church.

Last night the Rev. Joel W. Abraham delivered his lecture on "The Political, Social and Religious Life of the Persians," at the Baptist tabernacle. He is a fluent speaker. His remarks which were most interesting and instructive, were listened to with much attention by a large congregation.

His lecture was much improved by the numerous views from the magic lantern. The illustrated lecture gave the hearers a good idea of Persian life. The reverend gentleman also delivered an able sermon from the same pulpit at the morning service.

THE CARPET HOLDER.

A Manufactory to be Built on Upper Belmont Street.

A plant for the manufactory of the new carpet holder patented by Henry W. Morgan and M. F. Sullivan will probably be erected in the neighborhood of the silk mill. A number of local business men have invested capital in the concern and the carpet holder will be "pushed" to its full worth.

A large number of orders have already been taken. To fill these orders will put up a number of foot power machines. The patentees will devote their immediate attention to the business.

A Gospel Meeting.

The Gospel meeting formerly held on Monday night at the residence of J. M. Nicol has been moved to the hall in the old Leader building, No. 23 Salem avenue, where it will be held in the future. The meeting tonight will be conducted by Rev. W. T. MacArthur, of Scranton.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The deed for the ground on upper Belmont street to be occupied by the new shoe manufactory is ready for the signatures.

"Today" Dunham, who was reported to have been murdered, is safe and sound in Pittston.

Mrs. F. T. Gelder, daughter Leona and son, Harold, spent several days last week at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. John Blake, of Betsboro.

Mrs. Robert Frotte, of Tonawanda, Rhoads Valley, is visiting her son, Arthur Larko, of Belmont street, and her daughter, Mrs. J. Jenkins, of Church street.

Miss Harriet Berry has returned from a week's visit in Waymart.

Saturday Miss Mary A. Durkin, of South Side, Scranton, entered as a novice in the Rose convent of the F. B. Gardner and W. M. Clark, of Honesdale, were in this city Saturday.

A. A. Grant, of Utica, N. Y., was a business visitor in Carbondale, Saturday.

Frederick F. Forbes, formerly editor of the Evening Herald, has purchased the one-third interest in that paper formerly held by G. B. Sampson. Mr. Forbes will again assume editorial control of the paper.

H. B. Jadin will retire from business next month.

N. Moon is making important changes in his wagon shops on Belmont street.

M. D. Flaherty, of Scranton, was in this city Saturday.

A young man named Bernard Flannery was arrested Saturday by Detective Moran. He is charged with stealing a box of carpenter's tools.

Columbia Hose company and the Mozart band are to entertain the parade at Susquehanna on Friday's day.

About 1,500 persons attended the picnic at Lawrence Saturday of the St. Akostus society of Pittston.

Delaware and Hudson engines Nos. 24 and 7 had a slight collision in the yard Saturday morning. The most serious damage was the wrecking of the pilot on No. 7.

Miss Jennie Tuch, of Waymart, spent Sunday in this city.

Miss Lizzie Merrick, of New York city, is a guest at the home of P. H. Murray, on South Main street.

Benjamin Brookman and family, of Wilkes-Barre, spent Sunday at the home of C. P. Holcomb, on Gilbert street.

Rev. and Mrs. George A. Place have returned from Moran Grove.

Mrs. John Ulmer is visiting Wayne county friends and relatives.

Miss Nellie Dugan, of Providence, is the guest of Miss Ella Harte, of Dundaff street.

Joseph Hoole has left for Derby, where he will spend a week's vacation.

Misses Kate Manley and Maggie Dean, of Dunmore, are visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. William Roberts and Mrs. James McAndelle, of Belmont street, have left for Carterville, Ill., where

the latter's sister is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia.

J. A. Robey, of Archbald, was a visitor in this city Saturday.

Mrs. Ralph Giles, of White Oak Pond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. O. Robey, of Terrace street.

Miss Lydia Wood, of Cemetery street, is visiting friends at Tompkinsville.

The Father Mathew society, of Archbald, will picnic at Farview today.

Johanne Mack, the famous circus clown, is in this city. He is selling soap.

Miss Lillian Jones, of Church street, will take an advanced course at the Millersville State Normal school.

The reverend gentleman also delivered an able sermon from the same pulpit at the morning service.

Miss Jean Howison, of Perth, Scotland, who will lecture here Tuesday on Robert Burns, is at the Hotel American.

Misses Lizzie, Mary and Katie Burns, of Scranton, are guests of Miss Timmons, of South Main street.

Miss Jennie Conway, of Pittston, is the guest of Miss Cecelia Coleman.

Mrs. O. H. Histed and son Harland, of Darle avenue, are visiting relatives in Wayne county.

Miss Lizzie Bassett, of Honesdale, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Bassett, on Home street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Williams and little daughter, Ethel Beatrice, of New York city, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William White, of Mitchell avenue.

Miss Lizzie Morrison, of Railroad street, is visiting friends at Crystal Lake.

Miss Maggie Murray has returned from her Scranton visit.

J. J. Mather, of Scranton, was in this city Saturday.

John Hadley, of Clifford, shook hands with friends in this city Saturday.

John E. Roach, of the Electric City, was seen on the streets Saturday.

John Hampson, of Hornesville, N. Y., is in this city.

Miss Marian Crane spent Sunday with Miss Anna Wells, of Green Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pentland, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burr.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Burgess spent Sunday at Old Forge.

William Turner is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Benton spent Sunday with the former's parents, at Atton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John James and two children, of Hyde Park, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, on Dundaff street.

Frederic F. Lloyd spent Sunday with L. A. Bassett, of Lincoln avenue.

EDISON'S CHIEF RIVAL.

Glimpses at the Personality and Projects of Nikola Tesla, the New Wizard of Electrical Science.

From the Times-Herald.

Nikola Tesla is today the most interesting personality in the treatment of electrical investigation and engineering invention in the world.

The fire which lately destroyed the Tesla laboratory in New York, consuming the instruments, devices and creations of his ingenuity—the results of years of such labor as only such a man is capable of—had in it a touch of the tragic.

But, at any rate, it has directed public attention afresh to the character and achievements of this wonderful and still youthful inventor.

It is natural that the world should look with wonder on its great inventors. What they do often has the appearance of being the work of an especial "creative" faculty, rather than the mere work of a man who has made rather than merely formed something. In an age like the present, when so much of the world's progress depends upon mechanical science and engineering during the past ten or twelve years?

Another of the ideas which Tesla is working on is that of the transmission of intelligence, and perhaps of power, across wide spaces without the use of any connecting wire. This, of course, is not an experiment of Tesla, but something by means of nothing. It is entirely scientific; it is an effort to utilize the earth itself as an electric conductor. It is an attempt to get at the law of those earth currents of electrical force in a way to devise some method of getting the mastery of them, and of bringing parallel currents, though widely separated in space, into "resonating" relations with each other, the one electric current being turned to the other.

As Mr. Tesla himself has said: "In connection with the resonance effects and the problem of transmission of energy over a single conductor, I would say a few words on a problem which constantly fills my thoughts, and which concerns the welfare of all. I mean the transmission of intelligible signals, or, perhaps, even power, to any distance without the use of wires. I am daily becoming more and more convinced of the practicability of the scheme; and though I know full well that the majority of scientific men will not believe that such results can be practically and immediately realized, yet I think that all consider the developments of recent years a number of workers have been such as to encourage thought and experiment in this direction. My conviction has grown so strong that I no longer look on this plan of energy or intelligence transmission as a mere theoretical possibility, but as a serious problem in electrical engineering which must be carried out some day.

The idea of transmitting intelligence without wire is the natural outcome of the most recent results of electrical investigations. Some enthusiasts, he says, have expressed the belief that telephoning to any distance by induction through air is possible; for himself, he cannot stretch his imagination so far, but he has a slight change for the better. He kept on improving, and in ten weeks was satisfied that he was cured. All chronic diseases are cured by those doctors. Call and see them. Consultation free, 9 to 5 daily, Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 to 9, at 566 Linden street.

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Tesla Is a Genius.

But who is this deep pier into nature's mysteries, this wonder-working magician? Where did he come from? How came he here? And how came he to be what he is, to do the things which have already made his name so famous?

In the first place, this Nikola Tesla, though plainly enough a man of genius, is no magician. He is no mere visionary. He is no child of luck. His achievements have been no accidents. He is one of the most logical of men. He has not jumped to conclusions. Every perspective faculty has been alert; but so have all other extraordinary faculties of the mind been alive and alert, each faculty instant in the doing of its own part toward the wanted and waited-for result.

President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford university, is right in insisting as he does in a recent strikingly just article in one of the educational reviews that "genius" should be taken as the "model in education." The man of true genius, when he does the things at which men wonder and admire, has no lofty flare in his brain. All the faculties work—work at their best. And they work at their best because they work suitably and all together.

But Nikola Tesla—in America he is one of our "immigrants," as Ericsson was, as Agassiz was, and some other such people whose names and services the world will never soon let die. Tesla is now 38 years of age. He is by birth a Slav. His boyhood home was in the borderland of Eastern Austria, where Slav and Turk have so often struggled for the mastery. He was born in Smiljan, in the province of Lika. His father was a clergyman of the Greek church, who had hoped to have his son succeed him in the sacred office.

His Education.

As for his education, he spent four years in the public school, three years in the real school, three years in the higher real school at Coristat, and two or three years in the polytechnic school in Graz, Austria.

By this time young Tesla had become so absorbed in his electrical studies, experiments and scientific ideas, that he saw, as he expressed it, felt that he must "get into the full stream of electrical thought." Accordingly, breaking away from all ties and traditions of the past, in 1881, he came to Paris, presently obtaining employment as an electrical engineer. It was not long, however, before it became plain to him that America was the place for him. Associated for a time with Edison, in whose shop he took off his coat the day he landed in America, he threw himself into the mid-stream of the then extraordinary intensity of electrical investigation and invention.

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vised and brought into use the epoch-making motor for multiphase alternating currents, both with commutator and brushes.

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His lecture on "Experiments with Alternating Currents," delivered before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and shortly after repeated before similar bodies in London and in Paris, and elsewhere in the summer of 1891, marked a fresh step in the evolution of electrical applied science.

An Important Invention.

At the present time Tesla is devoting himself to the working out of another great invention, his latest in the department of mechanical engineering, known as the oscillator, from which immensely important results are anticipated. If successful, this mechanical contrivance is a combination of the steam engine and the dynamo, by which it is said, an engine of a given power, he made, has been made, the weight of the ordinary engine of the same power. In the oscillator the piston travels its path to and fro 100 times in a second, or if required, in one form of the oscillator two pistons are used that go out and in the opposite ends of the cylinder at the same time, thus balancing their motion and relieving the apparatus from the rapid shock of vibration.

Just how revolutionary this new step in both steam and electrical engineering is destined to be is not yet wholly certain. But in view of what is already as good as certain that electricity is destined, and that before long, to take the place of steam in the railway and other traction, in the opinion of the most competent to judge, its importance can hardly be overstated.

The problem, the solution of which has been to devise the best type of engine for driving the simplest and most economical form of dynamo. Of course, until the problem has been completely worked out there remain some things about it which the wary inventor "keeps to himself and scarcely tells to any."

His Experiments with Light.

Some of Mr. Tesla's most brilliant experiments of startling beauty have had to do with phenomena of light and heat as produced by electrostatic forces acting between charged molecules or atoms. As described by Mr. Marten, perfecting a generator that would give him currents of several thousand alternating per second, and inventing his disruptive coil, he has created electrostatic conditions that have already modified many accepted notions about electricity. For one thing, it has been supposed that the discharge of thousands of volts' potential would surely kill, but Mr. Tesla has been seen receiving through his hands currents of a potential of more than 1,000,000 volts, and manifesting himself in dazzling streams of light. An actual flame in this way produced by the discharge of a "bursting from the ends of an induction coil as though it were a bush on holy ground" with which he has been able to maintain by a potential of 2,000,000 volts. Mr. Tesla expects some day to clothe himself in a robe of lambent fire which will be altogether harmless.

Indeed, such currents in his hands, he says, would keep a naked man warm at the north pole; and as for the possible curative uses of such currents, who can say what the possibilities of science and engineering during the past ten or twelve years?

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In the first place, this Nikola Tesla, though plainly enough a man of genius, is no magician. He is no mere visionary. He is no child of luck. His achievements have been no accidents. He is one of the most logical of men. He has not jumped to conclusions. Every perspective faculty has been alert; but so have all other extraordinary faculties of the mind been alive and alert, each faculty instant in the doing of its own part toward the wanted and waited-for result.

President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford university, is right in insisting as he does in a recent strikingly just article in one of the educational reviews that "genius" should be taken as the "model in education." The man of true genius, when he does the things at which men wonder and admire, has no lofty flare in his brain. All the faculties work—work at their best. And they work at their best because they work suitably and all together.

But Nikola Tesla—in America he is one of our "immigrants," as Ericsson was, as Agassiz was, and some other such people whose names and services the world will never soon let die. Tesla is now 38 years of age. He is by birth a Slav. His boyhood home was in the borderland of Eastern Austria, where Slav and Turk have so often struggled for the mastery. He was born in Smiljan, in the province of Lika. His father was a clergyman of the Greek church, who had hoped to have his son succeed him in the sacred office.

His Education.

As for his education, he spent four years in the public school, three years in the real school, three years in the higher real school at Coristat, and two or three years in the polytechnic school in Graz, Austria.

By this time young Tesla had become so absorbed in his electrical studies, experiments and scientific ideas, that he saw, as he expressed it, felt that he must "get into the full stream of electrical thought." Accordingly, breaking away from all ties and traditions of the past, in 1881, he came to Paris, presently obtaining employment as an electrical engineer. It was not long, however, before it became plain to him that America was the place for him. Associated for a time with Edison, in whose shop he took off his coat the day he landed in America, he threw himself into the mid-stream of the then extraordinary intensity of electrical investigation and invention.

In 1887 the Tesla Electric company, of New York, having been formed, he de-

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